

**JAPAN NOT TO ASK
U. S. FOR PLEDGE**
May Ask for Chinese Concessions at the Peace Conference.

REGARDS CHINA AS ALL
Ishik Here to Ascertain Ho
His Nation and Ours May
Best Cooperate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—When the Japanese Government's reply to the American references between Viscount Ishii and Secretary Lansing are resumed Monday, neither the question of steel exports nor Japan's shipbuilding industries nor the disposition of the former German ports in China and in the Pacific will be discussed.

The issue was made clear to-day, as was also the fact that in planning for more extended aid in the war Japan will not demand any conditional precedent.

On the steel question, it was learned, taken up before Viscount Ishii came to America and it will continue to be handled through the permanent ambassador.

Regarding her possession of Kiangsu

Japan takes the position that the subject is not one for discussion with the United States, but she has proposed a conference on the subject. Whatever else Japan may have in China arising out of the war also are considered not proper subjects for discussion until the war has ended. This also applies to the German islands in the Pacific now held by the Japanese. Japan definitely stated that it may be impossible to avoid touching China in a general discussion of Japan's position in the Far East. Japan's views and ambitions will not be brought up at this time. Japan's view is that she is an ally of all nations and that she has no quarrel with any nation. Her internal affairs cannot be talked about now.

Japan has suffered greatly by the
man intrigue, both in her own coun-
try and in China. In this respect I
feel that as the United States has
suffered from this intrigue the two
nations can with propriety confer on
this subject. Japan considers it a
necessity for her as well as for the
United States to have peaceful con-
ditions in China, not only to en-
hance China's value as an ally at this
time but also for the further peace-
ful development of new conditions in the

Consequently the Japanese mission here is eager to decide how best the United States and Japan can cooperate in developing both the power and resources of the Far East for the common good.

FORCED TO ACCEPT DRAFT EXEMPTION

Government Employees Denied Right to Enter Army

Special Despatch to THE SUN
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A young lawyer, recently graduated from the Harvard Law School, was employed in minor capacity in the legal department of one of the new independent banks. Called up for examination for the duty he waived exemption, was passed as one of the finest physical specimens that

Without his knowledge his chief obtained exemption for him on the ground of dispensability to the Government.

Unwilling to accept this situation, young man resigned his Government position with a view to removing ground for exemption, taking the

The conscription law in dealing with grounds for exemption declares explicitly that the exemption shall cease with

Removal of the grounds upon which has been granted.


Returning from a short visit to home in New England the young man in question presented himself to his exemption board and requested that exemption be removed and that he be permitted to go with the first quota.

the draft. He was informed that exemption was not removable, that he was conscripted for his civilian occupation in which his resignation already had been accepted, and that he could not go as a part of the draft nor enter the military or naval establishments. Furthermore, he was informed, if

not return to his former employment. He would be no less a slacker than the man who seeks to avoid military service. Only appeal, he was told, was to the President. He is back in his Government job to-day.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 8.—Theodore Roosevelt sent this telegram to-day to the Maine woman suffrage campaign committee: "I earnestly hope that a matter of plain justice the people of Maine will vote 'yes' on woman suffrage." A special election on the

frage Department will be held Mon-


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